

Both Meyrick (1928, *A Revised Handbook of the British Lepidoptera*) and Emmet (1979, *A Field Guide to the Smaller British Lepidoptera*) give the larva as occurring in August on *E. hirsutum*. Neither describes the larva and I do not know if it has been described in the British literature. Ford (1944-45, *Proc. S. Lond. ent. nat. Hist. Soc.* p. 82) states that repeated searches during August in leaves of *E. hirsutum* by himself and his friends failed to find any sign of the larva. I have searched for *lacteella* larvae in vain in August on *E. hirsutum* and wonder if it does occur on this in this country. If it has been found on this or any *Epilobium* species in August it would appear that it is bivoltine. R. J. HECKFORD, 67 Newnham Road, Plympton, Plymouth.

CHILODES MARITIMUS TAUSCH. (SILKY WAINSCOT) IN LATE SEPTEMBER. — This species occurs fairly commonly on the North Somerset coastal salt marshes. In 1985 it appeared as usual from mid June to early August. After a gap of approximately six weeks it reappeared in fair numbers in the second half of September, in good condition. This species is described as single brooded in all the text books, so could this be a delayed emergence, or a partial second brood? C. S. H. BLATHWAYT, 27 South Road, Weston-super-Mare.

CALOPTILIA RUFIPENNELLA (HUBNER) (LEP.: GRACILARIIDAE) IN KENT. — On the 10th of September, 1985, in the company of Dr. J. D. Bradley, Dr. J. R. Langmaid and Mr. E. C. Pelham-Clinton, I found the characteristic cone of this species at St. Margaret's Bay, east Kent. Further searching showed it to be common. Probably the colony is the result of recent immigration from the Continent, since the East Anglian population apparently does not extend further south than the extreme north-west of Essex. Furthermore, no parasite was reared, which is characteristic of a young colony.

Many of the cones were still tenanted and adults were reared in late September and early October. No second brood has been recorded for this species. Hering (*Bestimmungstabellen der Blattminen von Europa* 1: 24) gives the larval period as May-June; in *MBGBI* 2: 261 I gave it as June-early July in the south and up to a month later in Scotland. It is unlikely that a normally univoltine species would choose 1985 for a second brood. However, larvae are found in September in Belgium (J. M. Chalmers-Hunt, *pers. comm.*). It would therefore be interesting if a local microlepidopterist would keep the colony under observation and report on what takes place. — A. M. EMMET, Labrey Cottage, Victoria Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 3AF.